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Article

Sustainability Indicators for the Use of Resources—The Exergy Approach

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Abstract: Global carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reached an all-time high in 2010, rising 45% in the past 20 years. The rise of peoples' concerns regarding environmental problems such as global warming and waste management problem has led to a movement to convert the current mass-production, mass-consumption, and mass-disposal type economic society into a sustainable society. The Rio Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, and other similar environmental milestone activities and happenings, documented the need for better and more detailed knowledge and information about environmental conditions, trends, and impacts. New thinking and research with regard to indicator frameworks, methodologies, and actual indicators are also needed. The value of the overall indicators depends on the production procedure of each material, and indicates their environmental impact. The use of “exergy indicators” based on the exergy content of materials and the use of the second law of thermodynamics in this work presents the relationship between exergy content and environmental impact.

Keywords: sustainability; exergy indicators; environmental impact

1. Introduction

In 2010, it was noted that the total global CO₂ emissions had increased by 30% since 2000 to a total of 33.0 billion tonnes and by 45% since 1990, the base year of the Kyoto Protocol [1]. In 1990, global emissions were 22.7 billion tonnes, an increase of 45% on the 1970 level of 15.5 billion tonnes. The growth rate of 45% of global CO₂ emissions in the 20 years since 1990 had not changed compared to the 20 years prior to 1990. However, there has been a geographical shift in the importance of the manufacturing sector as it becomes increasingly replaced by the less fuel-intensive service sector in industrialised countries. In 1990 the industrialised countries with a mitigation target for total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions under the Kyoto protocol (including the USA that did not ratify the protocol) had a share in global CO₂ emissions of 68% *versus* 29% for developing countries. The large regional variation in emission growth trends in 2010 were apportioned as follows: 54% for developing countries; 43% for mature industrialised countries; and the remaining 3% is accounted for by international air and sea transport.

As far as the EU is concerned, according to the Environmental Energy Agency (EEA) [2,3] GHG emissions, between 1990 and 2008, decreased by around 10.7% in the EU-27 and by 5.5% in the EU-15. GHG emissions in the EU-27 stands for 12% of global GHG emissions, excluding net CO₂ removals from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). In case global emissions from deforestation are taken into account, the share rises to 11%. Emission intensities declined in all EU-27 Member States between 1990 and 2007, with an average decline of 37% for the EU-27 and 33% in the EU-15. The five EU-15 Member States emitting the most greenhouse gases are, in decreasing order: Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Spain. In the EU-12, Poland emits the most GHG. The majority of GHG is emitted by the production of electricity and heat, road transportation, fossil fuel combustion in households and in manufacturing industries, agriculture and the iron and steel industry. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions account for 83% of total GHG emissions, while methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) each represent 8% and 7% respectively of total emissions.

Between 1990 and 2007, EU-15 GHG emissions decreased by 4.3%. The increase was noticed in the sectors of energy supply (+1%) and transport (+24%). In all other sectors, greenhouse gas emissions decreased between 1990 and 2007 with the highest decrease in relative terms achieved in the waste sector (−39%). Compared to 2009, the estimated 2010 GHG emissions increased by 2.3% in the EU-15 and by 2.4% in the EU-27. This implies that EU-15 greenhouse gas emissions were approximately 10.6% below the 1990 level in 2010 or 10.7% below the base year level [4].

Especially in residential and commercial sectors, the most energy consumption takes place in buildings. This includes energy used for controlling temperatures in buildings and for the buildings themselves, but also energy used for appliances, lighting and other installed equipment. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA) the total final energy used globally accounts for 7209 Mtoe. The residential and commercial sectors account for respectively 1951 Mtoe and 638 Mtoe, which is almost 40% of the final energy use in the world. The major part of this consumption is in buildings [5].

In this context, the development of a set of indicators that can denote the use of natural resources, and provide reliable information to policy makers of potential environmental problems arising from human activities in the building sector, is of great significance. The application of exergy analyses in the building sector and the development of exergetic indicators allows the possibility of increasing the

total energy performance and the sustainability of the urban environment. The exergy analysis can also help in the development and choice of new technologies aimed at lower exergy use in the building environment and the quantification of energy savings.

2. The Exergy Approach

Exergy is a measure of quality of energy and it can be consumed or destroyed through the operation of any physical or mechanical system. Exergy can be described as the maximum work that can be produced from a given form of energy when it approaches thermodynamic balance with the environmental space.

In recent decades, there has been increasing interest in the use of the exergy concept. The energy utilization of a country can be assessed using exergy analyses to gain knowledge of its energy use efficiency. A large body of literature concerning the application of exergy analyses to countries energy systems has been carried out. It includes inter alia studies concerning the application of exergy analyses in the following countries: USA [6], Canada [7–9], Japan, Finland and Sweden [10,11], Turkey [12,13], UK [14] and Norway [15]. Also, as can be seen in the literature, there are a number of studies on exergy and energy analysis/utilization of sectors such as the industrial, transportation, public and private, agricultural, utility and residential sectors in Saudi Arabia [16–21]; the transport sector in China [22]; the transport sector in Greece [23]; Turkish residential-commercial sector [24,25], the utility, commercial and residential sectors in Malaysia [26,27]; exergy analysis of energy use in Greece [28]; as well as a modeling of sectoral energy and exergy utilization [29].

The development of exergetic indicators constitutes a useful tool that can give insight into e.g., the:

- extent to which the quality levels of energy supply (e.g., high-temperature combustion) and demand (e.g., low-temperature heat) are matched
- location and magnitude of energy degradation spots, resulting from e.g., heat transfer (temperature drop) or energy conversion (e.g., electricity or solar radiation into low-grade heat)
- environmental impact of producing, reusing and recycling building materials
- limitations (e.g., maximum thermodynamic efficiencies) and breakthrough needs (e.g., technology substitution) of complex systems

In addition exergy analysis can be applied as a decision making tool with the general goal of improving process efficiency as measured by work or work potential, or by identifying areas of exergy destruction or entropy production [30].

3. Exergetic Sustainable Indicators

Indicators are tools that provide necessary information and a useful benchmark for annotation and comparison of similar systems. The use of indicators can provide knowledge of any system and the mapping of complex issues, such as environmental issues, in order to estimate the progress of an impending development, as well as the overall situation and the “trends” of the given system. The building environment is a complicated system and thus, for its management and rational use of resources, the environmental indicators are a necessity. The environmental indicators simplify,

quantify and connect the “trends” of the data that are collected. They are a very important tool because:

- They provide a measure for assessing whether the goals planned have been achieved.
- They are very useful in making the general public comprehend the achievements that have taken place in the area of environmental protection.
- They help the public and governments focus on certain key-issues, affecting the relevant industries.
- They highlight the significance of the correlation between environmental problems and social and economic activities.
- They create a framework to collect data for environmental reports and studies.

The data required to support the functionality of the abovementioned indicators should be: readily available or made available at a reasonable cost/benefit ratio; adequately documented and of proven quality; updated at regular intervals in accordance with reliable procedures. The exergy concept fulfills most of these criteria [31].

The objectives set for the building under study are:

- The building should be able to cover the exergetic needs using several different energy sources at the appropriate rate.
- The most scarce exergetic resources, such as mineral and petrochemical fuels, should be stored and used only in special cases, such as when there is an urgent need. Use of renewable energy as much as possible.
- Increase the efficiency of the building's life cycle; for example, using materials with low exergy and reusability.
- Prioritize air quality in order to protect human health and the environment.

In order to evaluate the completion of the abovementioned objectives, the use of the following energetic indicators is necessary:

- Percentage of exergy which stems from renewable energy sources.
- Percentage of electric exergy which stems from renewable energy sources.
- Percentage of the building needs that can be met by networks of low temperature heat.

The exergy performance indicators that can be developed for the system under study are:

- Overall exergy consumption $[E]$
- Overall exergy consumption per unit of surface $[E_a = E/A]$
- Overall exergy consumption per dweller $[E_p = E/p]$
- Exergy consumption for heating $[E_h]$
- Exergy consumption for heating per unit of surface $[E_{ha} = E_h/A_h]$
- Exergy consumption for heating per dweller $[E_{hp} = E_h/p]$
- Exergy consumption for heating per degree days $[E_{hd} = E_h/d]$
- Exergy consumption for heating per degree days and surface $[E_{hda} = E_h/(dxA)]$
- Exergy consumption for lighting and domestic devices per dweller $[E_{lp} = E_l/p]$
- Exergy consumption for warm water (domestic use) per dweller $[E_{wp} = E_w/p]$

3.1. Exergy Consumption Indicators

During the life cycle of a building, a great part of exergy destruction takes place during the production phase of building materials and in the construction phase. The exergetic consumption for producing one unit of material can be estimated using the following equation:

$$E_{pu} = M_c * e_c + \sum \frac{L_{a,i} + L_{t,i}}{M_{p,i}} = M_c * e_c + \frac{E_i + E_{p,i-1} - E_{p,i}}{M_{p,i}} \quad (1)$$

where: E_{pu} (pu = Product unit), $M_c * e_c$ is the overall chemical exergy contained in the raw materials, $L_{a,i}$ and $L_{t,i}$ are the exergetic loss of emissions and loss of the process i , $M_{p,i}$ the mass flow that is generated during the process i , E_i the exergy fed into the system during the process i , $E_{p,i-1}$ the exergy fed into the system during the process i and derived from the $i - 1$, E_i the exergy of the process $i - 1$ that was carried out in the i . Summing all exergetic consumptions of all treatment processes, the total exergy that is required to produce one unit of a product-material and therefore the embodied exergy is obtained.

The indicators of Total Consumption Exergy (CExC = Cumulative Exergy Consumption) and the Performance of Material (%), focus on the interaction between the production chain and the environment. Attention should be given to the necessary resources that have to be extracted from the ecosystem and the environmental impact of the emissions. In conjunction with the process and the performance of production, three variables must ultimately be measured: the environmental impact to extract the energy source and the raw materials, technological performance points and environmental impacts of emissions. The total Exergy Consumption (CExC = Cumulative Exergy Consumption) and the yields of production chains for a number of industrial products—many of which are essential building materials—are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Embodied Exergy of material and their production efficiency

Product	CExC (MJ/kg)	Performance (%)
Polystyrene	91,9	45,7
Electricity	4,17	24
Copper	147,4	1,4
Zinc	198,9	2,6
Aluminum	250,2	13,2
Methanol	73,1	30,7
Acetylene	236	20,7
Propane	61,6	79,3
Concrete	1,7	0
Paper	59,9	27,5
Glass	21,1	0,8
Polyethylene	86	54,1

3.2. Eco-Efficiency Indicators

The eco-efficiency indicator is defined as the price of the product divided by the environmental effect during its entire life cycle.

$$\text{Eco-efficiency} = \frac{\text{Price of a Product}}{\text{Environmental Impact of a Product}} \quad (2)$$

In this type of indicators there are no formal rules regarding the recognition, measurement and presentation of information on the environmental effects to a system, or when comparing two or more systems. In order, to avoid this problem, the following formulation can be used as a calculation index:

$$e = \frac{T_p}{C_p} \quad (3)$$

where C_p is the exergy of all natural and recycled resources that are consumed in all steps of the production process of the product, plus the exergy that is required for reduction of all flows of losses; and T_p is the price of the product expressed in units of exergy (GJ). In order to convert the price of products to the price of exergy, the following formulation is suggested:

$$e_c = \frac{V_p / P_a}{E_p} \quad (4)$$

where P_a is the average price for a GJ of energy, V_p is the product price, and E_p is the total exergy that is consumed in the production process and the exergy that is required to reduce production losses. The average price for a GJ of energy can be calculated from the average consumption of all energy sources and their cost for each GJ.

$$P_a = \sum R_i * P_i \quad (5)$$

where R_i is the percentage of the total energy from a particular source i , and P_i is the cost of a GJ for that source. The eco-efficiency indicator combines economic and environmental performance of producing and selling (*i.e.*, value of product) a product. However, if a product has an eco-efficiency value in the range of zero to unity, it means that the product is unsustainable, since the exergy value spent for making the product is greater than exergy spent on the product as valued by society. The indicator e_c is economic in nature and requires somewhat a stable built-in exergy of a particular product. In order therefore to reach the terms of the eco-efficiency indicator, including the possibility of efficient production of products with immediate effect in the reduction of embodied exergy, it is necessary to introduce an indicator that refers to the performance of consumption of exergy during manufacturing of the product.

$$e_x = \frac{P_a}{E_p} \quad (6)$$

The indicator of eco-efficiency represents the environmental and economical efficiency of manufacture and sale of a product.

4. The Case Study of an Office Building in Greece

The exergetic and environmental efficiency of an office building built in Athens is investigated. The lifecycle of the building consists of three distinct phases: construction, use and withdrawal. The construction phase consists of the construction and transportation of all construction materials used and the construction of the building. The use phase includes all activities related to the use of the building and has a lifespan of 80 years. These activities include all the exergy consumed in the building including that consumed for heating, air conditioning and lighting. The demolition phase of the building includes the transportation of materials generated for recycling or landfill. The materials used for the construction of the office building are: concrete, steel, bricks, masonry mortar, insulation materials, aluminum, glass, marble, gypsum fiberboard, paint, PVC, epoxy resin, roof slabs, ceramic tiles, light weight concrete, metals, wood [32]. Table 2 presents the overall mass and the percentage of participation of each material used in the building.

Table 2. Overall material masses and percentage of participation [33].

Material	Mass (kg)	Percentage %
Concrete	5,080,270	83.22
Reinforced steel	251,255	4.12
Masonry mortar	275,128	4.51
Bricks	229,654,30	3.76
Emulsion paint	1458	0.02
Gypsum fiberboard	3713,43	0.06
Roof slabs	5772,53	0.09
Ceramic tiles	13,460,52	0.22
PVC sheets	2754,41	0.05
Aluminum	5443,84	0.09
Glass	26,828,10	0.44
Marble	172,964,30	2.83
PVC corns	2763,77	0.05
Light weight concrete	24,178,70	0.40
Epoxy resin	8831,70	0.14
Sum	6104,477	100.00

The total exergy of all materials used in the building is shown in Table 3. It is evident that although the cement use has the largest weight, the dominant position in the quantity of exergy is steel.

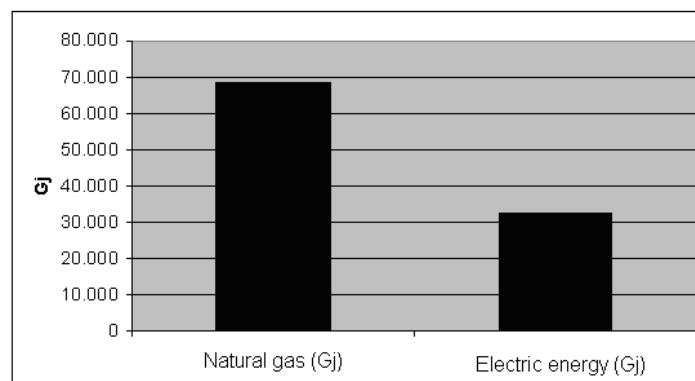
Table 3. Total exergy of all materials.

Material	Built exergy (Gj)
Concrete	8.636,459
Reinforced steel	11.808,985
Plaster	2.476,152
Bricks	620,06661
Lactic paint	4,8114

Table 3. *Cont.*

Material	Built exergy (Gj)
Plasterboard	25,99401
Slate	63,49783
Ceramic tiles	43,073664
Polyvinyl chloride sheets	225,86162
Aluminum	1.355,51616
Glass	566,07291
Marble	2.075,5716
Grains polyvinyl	218,33783
Concrete roof	31,43231
Epoxy glue	803,6847
TOTAL	28.956

The use period of the building includes the exergy consumption for heating, air conditioning and lighting. The life span of the building is set to be 80 years. The consumption of electricity and natural gas was based on the climatological conditions of Greece. The heating needs are covered by natural gas, while lighting and cooling by electricity. Taking into consideration the fact that the exergy percentages (coefficient of energy quality) for these two energy carriers are 98% and 100% respectively, the exergy consumptions were calculated (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Exergy consumption at use phase.

The eco-efficiency indicators for the material data used in the building under study are presented in Table 4 and Figure 2.

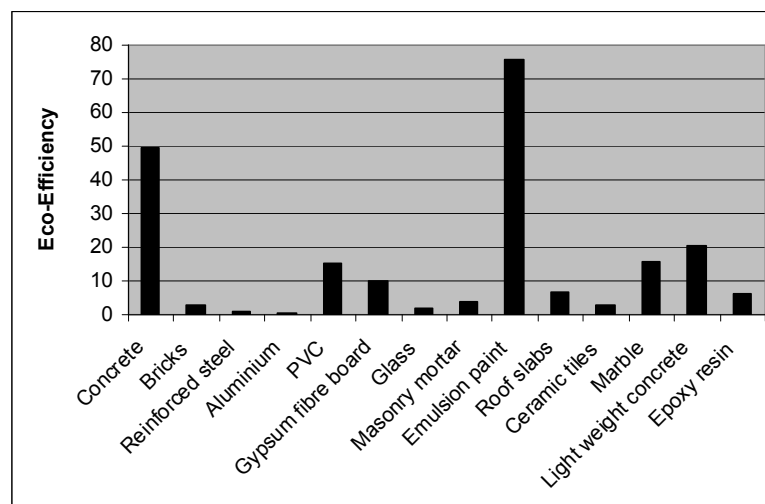
Table 4. Material data and Eco-efficiency.

Material	CExC (Mj/Kg)	Pa (Euro/Gj)	Vp (Euro/Kg)	Fuel	Eco
Concrete	1,7	1,625	0,043	lignite	15,565
Concrete	1,7	0,51	0,043	chopped tyres	49,596
Reinforced steel	47	16	0,869	natural gas	1,155
Reinforced steel	47	27,8	0,869	electricity	0,665
Masonry mortar	9	7,53	0,271	stone coal	4
Bricks	2,7	21	0,12	diesel	2,11

Table 4. Cont.

Matrerial	CExC (Mj/Kg)	Pa (Euro/Gj)	Vp (Euro/Kg)	Fuel	Eco
Bricks	2,7	27,8	0,12	electricity	1,598
Bricks	2,7	16	0,12	natural gas	2,78
Emulsion paint	3,3	16	4	natural gas	75,75
Gypsum fiberboard	7	7,53	0,522	stone coal	9,9
Roof slabs	11	27,8	2	electricity	6,54
Ceramic tiles	3,2	16	0,15	natural gas	2,929
PVC sheets	82	16	20	natural gas	15,243
Aluminum	249	27,8	4,33	electricity	0,625
Glass	21,1	14,99	0,55	crude oil	1,738
Glass	21,1	16	0,55	natural gas	1,629
Glass	21,1	27,8	0,55	electricity	0,937
Marble	12	21	4	diesel	15,87
Light weight concrete	1,3	1,625	0,043	lignite	20,35
Epoxy resin	91	16	9	natural gas	6,18

Figure 2. Eco-Efficiency indicators.



Using the indicators and the percentage of participation of each material, the overall Eco-efficiency indicator (E_k) of the building is calculated. The overall indicator gives the environmental profile of the building and allows for comparison with other buildings. The overall indicator is calculated from the following formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (e_{c,i}) \times (p_i) \quad (7)$$

where $e_{c,i}$ is the eco-efficiency indicator of the material i , p_i is the percentage of participation of the material i , and “ n ” is the number of materials used in the building, which is 14. In the building under study for the use phase, two indicators were calculated. The first is for materials with more sustainable production procedures (42.20) and the second for materials with less sustainable procedures used for production (13.81).

5. Conclusions

The development of exergetic indicators plays a significant role in the investigation of the possibilities and advantages of a low carbon sustainable environment.

Based on data analyses of an office building in Greece, remarkable results outlining the exergetic profile of the building have been achieved. It was found that three quarters of the building's exergy consumption, during its 80 year life, stems from the use period (heating, cooling, lighting), while the remaining one quarter relates to its construction period (material extraction/process/transport). All this embodied exergy is proportional to the environmental impact of the material. The main material used in large quantities is concrete which has the least embodied exergy (1.7 MJ/Kg), while aluminum is the material with the highest embodied exergy (249 MJ/Kg) because of the very high energy demand during its production.

The exergy indicator is a good measure of sustainability for each material and its value is directly related to the processing fuel used. The values of this indicator are higher for concrete and emulsion paint and lower for aluminum, steel and bricks.

The value of the overall indicators depends on the production procedure of each material, and indicates their environmental impact. The use of "exergy indicators" based on the exergy content of materials and use of the second law of thermodynamics will lead to establishing the relationship between exergy content and the environmental impact. These indicators can help policy makers in selecting material and energy resources that will have a lower environmental impact in the long term.

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